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TWO CENTS.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING. Yesterday's Star contained 50 columns of advertisements, made up of 745 separate announcements. These advertisers bought publicity—not merely space.

WITH SEALED ORDERS

Russian Warships Leave the Treaty Ports.

JAPAN'S REPLY CREATES SURPRISE

Willingness to Abate Some of Her Former Demands.

MEETING OF THE ENVOYS

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Japan's reply to the protest of Russia, France and Germany has been made. Officials will not disclose the text, but those who had expected Japan to yield express surprise at the answer.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 4.—Noon.—The Russian warships, which were lately staying in the treaty ports, have left with sealed orders.

It is now expected that the treaty of peace, arrived at between China and Japan, will be ratified.

CHEFOO, China, May 4.—The Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries are expected here on Wednesday next, May 8, in order to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of peace. Mr. John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese commissioners, will accompany the latter.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says, in connection with Germany's change of front in regard to China and Japan, that it appears to have been much more clever than was at first thought. Germany has really rendered a service to European peace. The government knew that Russia would never accept the treaty of Shimoda, and that France would support Russia's every step. The Franco-Russian relations would thus have become so intimate that a formal alliance between the two countries would have been a foregone conclusion. Germany has prevented this alliance, which would have confined itself to eastern affairs.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says the fact is that the Russia alliance is now found to be a bore. Nobody cares for the independence of Korea, and every one would be better pleased at bottom that Japan should have it than either Russia or China.

The Times has a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the Emperor of China has ratified the treaty of peace with Japan, and that Li Hung Chang will at once proceed to Chefoo to exchange ratifications with the Japanese corps.

The Times says: "Apparently on Thursday the Son of Heaven acted like a sensible man. He has bowed to fate and refused to expose himself and the dynasty of his people to the almost certain disaster of his having been involved in prolonging the struggle. It is the one wise step that China has taken in the war."

Japan Abates Her Claims.

Information has reached Washington to show that in response to Russian intimations, Japan has abated her claims to the possession of Chinese territory in Manchuria, and now offers to demand only the absolute cession of the extremity of the Port Arthur peninsula, as far north as and including Taitienwan.

In return for this relinquishment of territory, Japan will demand a considerable increase of the war indemnity, originally fixed at two hundred million taels.

It is feared that this concession will not be sufficient to meet the demands of Russia, which will insist upon an entire abandonment of the Lalong peninsula.

The Russian reasoning is that by the occupation of Port Arthur, the Japanese will dominate Manchuria as effectively as if she held a nominal title to the province. Reserving Port Arthur as a military base, and opening a great commercial port at Taitienwan, the Japanese would control the latter by rail with Newchwang, on the line of the projected Chinese railroad from Peking to Moukden, and divert the entire trade of Newchwang and Moukden, at least in winter, when all of the other Manchurian ports are closed by ice. It would also be impossible for Russia to locate a western terminal port for the Siberian railway anywhere in Manchuria, as it would be easily closed at a moment's notice by the Japanese from their powerful base at Port Arthur, which would dominate, from a military point of view, not only Manchuria and the Gulf of Pechili, but also Wei-Hai-Wei, only forty miles across the straits.

Nothing is known here respecting the reported failure of the peace ratifications, and it is felt that the situation is critical, and that Japan's last concession will not alleviate it.

DECLARED TURKEY ELECTED.

The Vote in the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The joint convention of the legislative bodies of the two houses of the Tennessee legislature met at 12 o'clock last night when Peter Turner has received a majority of legal votes cast at the November election and was duly elected governor of Tennessee. The day was spent in discussion, which lasted until 12 o'clock, when a vote was taken, 70 yeas, 57 nays. The chair announced the vote for Governor as 74 yeas, 57 nays, 23 abstentions. A battery of artillery boomed forth the news to the sleeping city, and enthusiasm prevailed. The attendance at the capitol was great and enthusiasm most marked.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Class A. Bixt Plends Guilty to the Charge of Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.—Class A. Bixt today pleaded guilty to the murder of Catherine Gink. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Bixt confessed himself to be the actual murderer of Miss Gink, but claimed that Harry Hayward persuaded him to the deed. Hayward will be hanged.

GEN. NEWTON'S FUNERAL.

Services Over the Dead Soldier Held in New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. John S. Newton took place today at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The remains were escorted from the home of the late general to the church by the first artillery, United States army, under command of Lieut. Col. Miller, and light battery K, U. S. A., under command of Capt. L. M. Keiser. The pallbearers were Col. James Mercer, Col. Eugene McLean, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. George L. Gillespie, J. Edward Simmons, Xavier Boyd, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Huntington W. Jackson, Col. Louis L. Langdon and John L. Elias.

GUNS FOR BATTLE SHIPS

Difference Between Those of Twelve and Thirteen-Inch Caliber.

Why Ordnance Officers Urge the Adoption of the Latter Size for Naval Use.

The naval officers who have been urging the department to fit the new battle ships with thirteen-inch guns, notwithstanding the tendency in Europe to decrease the maximum naval caliber to twelve inches, have felt themselves very much strengthened in their position by the results of the trial of the eighteen-inch Carnegie plate at Indian Head a few days ago. This was the first opportunity that has offered recently to test the respective destructive effects of shells from the twelve and thirteen-inch rifles, and the result of the experiment was most instructive.

Difference Between the Two.

The twelve-inch gun on the second ship was fired with a powder charge that gave it a velocity of 1,926 feet and delivered a blow that was equivalent to that which it is calculated to give on the side of a ship distant a thousand yards when the gun is loaded with the highest service charge and the projectile speeds at a rate above 2,000 per second when it leaves the gun. The effect of this shot was the penetration of the armor plate of the second ship, and a crack extending from top to bottom. When it came to the turn of the thirteen-inch gun the penetration of the plate was deeper. The crack was made three inches wide and the whole plate was forced to the rear, completely crushing up the heavy timber backing.

Conjectured Effect.

What the effect of such a blow would be upon the side of even the strongest ironclad can only be conjectured, for there is an absence of information in this country upon the subject, the Navy Department not being able to undertake the costly experiment of erecting a section of the framing of a battle ship to be used as the support for the gun. It is probable, however, that the shock would be so heavy as to endanger the fastening of the armor plates and start loose the bolts which hold them in place. But the important fact to be considered is that this particular shot was fired at the low velocity of 1,810 feet, which means that it would have the effect of a shot fired at a ship 2,000 yards distant, or at least twice the distance of the full power range of the twelve-inch gun.

What Ordnance Officers Claim.

As, according to the modern conception of the art of war, the battle will begin to fight almost as soon as they can see each other, the point of superiority of the thirteen-inch gun is found in its ability to deliver an equivalent blow to the twelve-inch gun at twice the range. It is said to be the only gun that can be used in the ordnance officers, should at once turn the decision of the department in its favor in the case of the new battle ships.

SUBURBAN HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Secretary Lamont Says Everybody Will Be Given a Chance.

Secretary Lamont, who is ex-officio chairman of the commission designated by Congress to pass finally on the plan of the District Commissioners for suburban extension of streets in the District, said to a Star reporter today that he had already received several communications from property holders and other persons interested in the subject, but that the commission had not as yet been able to give the question serious consideration. "You can say, however," he added, "that it is the disposition of the members of the commission to give everybody a chance in this matter."

The commission consists of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy. The commission is not yet fully organized for business, owing to the absence of Secretary Smith from the city since the report was submitted by the District Commissioners. All the papers in the case, including maps, etc., have been placed in charge of the chief of engineers. It is not likely that the commission will enter actively into the consideration of the most important question before Monday, the 15th instant.

The reason for this is that there will be a change in the office of chief of engineers in the meantime, caused by the retirement of Gen. Casey, the incumbent, on the 10th instant, and the appointment of a successor. The new chief of engineers, who will succeed him, will, under the law, be ex-officio a member of the "suburban highway commission," as it is called. Unless all signs lead, the new chief of engineers will be one of the engineer corps, now stationed in Baltimore.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Most of Them for the First Half of This Year Concluded.

The civil service examinations for the first half of 1895 are practically concluded. Only a few in the far northwest still remain to be held, and four out of the five traveling examiners have already returned to Washington. The routes and dates for the fall examinations are not yet decided upon, and will not be for nearly two months.

The number of persons appearing to take the examinations was about the usual average. On the northern route, which included New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, there were 716 applicants. On the southern route there were 343, this being the lightest of all. The northwestern route, which covers the territory between the great lakes and the Ohio river, was the heaviest, with 1,288 applicants. The central route, which follows the Mississippi and the lower Ohio, had 704 applicants. The Pacific route will be nearly as light as the southern. Each route, except the Pacific, has fifteen or twenty oral examinations, which include every position protected by the civil service laws.

SOUND MONEY LITERATURE.

Mr. Stone Says It Is Not so Attractive as That of Free Silver.

Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania is in the city on a short visit to his family, who have been residing here since the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Stone is very much disgusted with the growth of free silver sentiment in western Pennsylvania. His district lies in the city of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, and he has been very much surprised to observe that free silver is making some friends in that neighborhood.

Mr. Stone attributes the growth of the sentiment to the popular propaganda which has been carried on by the free silver people. They have gone right down among the masses, he says, and have talked finance to them and written it in a popular, catchy way and in a manner to conceal from the ordinary man the speciousness of the arguments put forth.

Mr. Stone thinks it would be wise to establish a sound money bureau in that section of the country to meet the arguments of the free silver people in the same plain, direct and unadorned manner. He says the trouble with the sound money literature generally distributed is that it is too heavy and too abstruse for the understanding of the people it is intended to reach. The sound money articles disseminated from the headquarters in New York, while admirable in their way, he says, do not compete on equal terms with the literature disseminated by the free silver men.

MANY ARE MISSING

The Iowa Cyclone Was Fatal to the Young.

SEVERAL SCHOOL HOUSES WRECKED

Many Deaths by Lightning Are Reported.

WIRES ARE PROSTRATED

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 4.—At least fifty-two people are believed to have been killed in the terrible cyclone that passed over this part of Iowa last evening. Some persons estimate the death toll between 200 and 250, but it is not believed it will reach that number. No one, as yet, can tell how great the loss of life is, or how extensive the destruction of property. The telegraph districts have been received. The telegraph wires in this section are all down, and authentic information is hard to get. Three school houses are known to have been demolished, two teachers and several pupils and nearly a score of others killed, and many buildings wrecked.

Dead or Missing.

Those known to be dead or missing are Mamie S. Haggle and five brothers, killed near Sioux City; Mrs. John Kerster, near Sioux City; her child blown away and not yet found; Anna Marsden, teacher in Coombs School, near Ireton; George Marsden, brother to Anna, teacher in another school near Ireton; Charles Marsden, killed near Sioux City; Mrs. John Kerster, killed near Sioux City; John P. Weller, killed near Sioux City; John P. Weller, killed near Sioux City; Mrs. R. W. Smith, G. F. Balling, Mrs. Herman Belknap, two children, Anna Hoisland and Helen, killed near Sioux City; Frank M. P. Hoyt and J. Jamison.

Besides the above, a number were injured, some fatally.

Many Young Lives Taken.

A peculiar feature of the disaster is the number of youthful lives lost by the cruel winds. The houses and school houses were destroyed while school was in progress, and at each one from three to ten children were killed or injured. Many of the children were carried from a quarter to half a mile before they alighted. Two little girls, Hilch of Escalante, killed near Sioux City; John P. Weller, killed near Sioux City; John P. Weller, killed near Sioux City; Mrs. R. W. Smith, G. F. Balling, Mrs. Herman Belknap, two children, Anna Hoisland and Helen, killed near Sioux City; Frank M. P. Hoyt and J. Jamison.

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